[0014] FIG. 1A is a schematic drawing showing an isometric view of one example of a kit which may be used to obtain access to a patient's vascular system in a first, closed position;

[0015] FIG. 1B is a schematic drawing with portions broken away showing one example of a breakable seal which may be used to indicate status of the kit of FIG. 1B;

[0016] FIG. 2A is a schematic drawing showing an isometric view of the kit in FIG. 1A in an open position along with examples of intraosseous and intravenous devices and components disposed therein;

[0017] FIG. 2B is a schematic drawing showing one side of a divider or panel which may be disposed in the kit of FIG. 2A along with examples of intraosseous and intravenous devices and components attached thereto;

[0018] FIG. 3 is a schematic drawing showing an isometric view of one example of a securing device which may be installed in a kit to releasably hold a drive in accordance with teachings of the present disclosure;

[0019] FIG. 4 is a schematic drawing showing one example of a powered driver and penetrator assembly which may be included in a kit in accordance with teachings of the present disclosure;

[0020] FIG. 5 is a schematic drawing showing an isometric view of one example of a powered driver and securing device releasably engaged with each other in accordance with teachings of the present disclosure;

[0021] FIG. 6 is a schematic drawing showing an isometric view of one example of a kit in a second, open position with a powered driver installed in a securing device operable to recharge a battery carried within the powered driver in accordance with teachings of the present disclosure;

[0022] FIG. 7A is a schematic drawing showing another example of a kit in a first, closed position incorporating teachings of the present disclosure;

[0023] FIG. 7B is a schematic drawing showing an isometric view of the kit of FIG. 7A in a second, open position;

[0024] FIG. 8 is a schematic drawing in section showing an intraosseous device inserted into bone marrow of a patient after using various devices and components carried in a kit in accordance with the teachings of the present disclosure;

[0025] FIG. 9 is a schematic drawing in elevation with portions broken away showing one example of a strap and supporting structure which may be carried in a kit and used to position an intraosseous device at a selected insertion site;

[0026] FIG. 10 is a schematic drawing showing a plan view with portions broken away of another example of a strap and supporting structure which may be carried in a kit and used to position an intraosseous device at a selected insertion site;

[0027] FIG. 11 is a schematic drawing in section and in elevation showing an intraosseous device inserted into bone marrow of a patient along with another example of a strap and supporting structure which may be carried in a kit in accordance with teachings of the present disclosure;

[0028] FIG. 12 is a schematic drawing in section showing an intraosseous device inserted into bone marrow of a patient along with another example of a strap and supporting structure which may be carried in a kit in accordance with teachings of the present disclosure;

[0029] FIG. 13 is a schematic drawing in section showing an intraosseous device inserted into bone marrow of a patient along with another example of a strap and supporting structure which may be carried in a kit in accordance with teachings of the present disclosure;

[0030] FIG. 14 is a schematic drawing in section showing another example of a strap and supporting structure which may be satisfactorily used to position an intraosseous device at a selected insertion site;

[0031] FIG. 15 is a schematic drawing in section with portions broken away of the strap and supporting structure of FIG. 14;

[0032] FIG. 16 is a schematic drawing showing an isometric view with portions broken away of the strap and supporting structure of FIGS. 14 and 15 releasably attached to the leg of a patient proximate the tibia;

[0033] FIG. 17 is a schematic drawing showing another example of a powered driver which may be carried in a kit incorporating teachings of the present disclosure along with a strap and supporting structure for an associated intraosseous device;

[0034] FIG. 18A is a schematic drawing showing an exploded view of a manual driver and associated intraosseous device which may be carried in a kit in accordance with teachings of the present disclosure;

[0035] FIG. 18B is a schematic drawing showing an isometric view of a container with one example of an intraosseous device disposed therein; and

[0036] FIG. 19 is a schematic drawing showing another example of a manual driver which may be carried in a kit in accordance with teachings of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0037] Preferred embodiments and associated features and benefits may be understood by reference to FIGS. 1A through 19 wherein like reference numbers indicate like features.

[0038] Vascular system access is essential for the treatment of many serious diseases and conditions and almost every serious emergency. Yet, many patients experience extreme difficulty obtaining timely treatment because of the inability to obtain or maintain venous access. The intraosseous (IO) space provides a direct conduit to systemic circulation and, therefore, is an attractive route to administer intravenous (IV) drugs and fluids. Rapid IO access offers great promise for almost any serious emergency that requires IV access to administer life saving drugs or fluids when traditional IV access is difficult or impossible.

[0039] IO access may be used as a "bridge" (temporary fluid and drug therapy) during emergency conditions until conventional IV sites can be found and utilized. This often occurs because fluids and/or medication provided via an IO access may stabilize a patient and expand veins and other portions of a patient's vascular system. Kits with IO devices